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Human Events — YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol. XIX, No. 8 February 24, 1962 Section 1 — News

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Another Korea: The Administration takes cover in secrecy, censorship and muzzling to obscure casualties of American troops in Vietnam, while its diplomats hobble our native anti-Communist friends in that country and in adjoining Laos. The Democratic Administration, with guilty recollections of the "mess" under Truman 12 years ago, reportedly fears this situation developing in Southeast Asia adds up to "another Korea." Instead of trying to correct our errors, Democratic officials privately dwell on the historic outcome of the Korean mess—the discrediting defeat of the Democratic Administration at the polls in 1952.

Similarly sensitive, the President devoted some time to denying secrecy about Vietnam when the press queried him about the GOP National Committee's demand that "the American people should not have to wait until American casualty lists are posted" before censorship is lifted on developments in Southeast Asia; but the JFK denial did not convince all the press. The Republican Committee added: "An Administration which bumbled the Cuban invasion, which is forcing the legitimate government of Laos into a perilous coalition with the Reds, and which allowed the Communists to seal off West Berlin arouses concern when it pursues a secretive course in foreign policy."

Michigan House Race: The Republicans last week, as the Associated Press described it, came within a "hairbreadth margin" of defeating the Democratic candidate for Congress in a Detroit district which hasn't gone Republican since 1946. The district gave the Democrats a 54,000 vote majority in 1960.

In a special election to fill the seat of the late Louis C. Rabaut, Robert E. Waldron, who billed himself as a "Goldwater Republican," got 29,600 votes against 30,367 for Democrat Harold M. Ryan. The district has long been a Reuther stronghold (with the exception of some suburban areas) and the Democratic registration edge is overwhelming. In addition, Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Abraham Ribicoff and Democratic National Chairman John Bailey came in to stump for Ryan. President Kennedy sent a letter of personal support which was widely referred to in the heavily Democratic areas.

Republican spokesmen state that the main reasons for the surprising showing were a highly improved GOP organization and apathy on the part of Democratic voters. As GOP candidate Waldron stated: "I certainly don't think the results indicate any sweeping approval of the Administration's policy or of Walter Reuther's effort to dominate the Democratic Party in Wayne County."

Newspapers in the Detroit area referred to the surprise GOP showing as a conservative victory, noting that a conservative candidate came within a whisker of winning in one of the state's strongest Democratic bastions. The results may offer some food for thought to the "reluctant Republican," George Romney, as he plots his campaign for the Michigan governorship.

Administration Extremists: Senator Jack Miller (R.-Iowa) last week challenged President Kennedy to blockade Cuba to prevent Castro's getting military materiel. He also went after left-wing extremists in the Administration, saying: "An abundance of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) on the New Frontier is undermining the nation's forcefulness in foreign affairs."

Miller listed three White House aides, three cabinet officers and 31 other officials on the JFK team who are members of the soft-on-communism and socialistic ADA. He cited the program of this extremist organization which he said included: total disarmament under the UN, recognition of Red China, keeping hands off Cuba and preventing resumption of nuclear testing "under any circumstances."

On the same day, Senator Milton Young (R.-N.D.) said that there is reason to believe someone high in the Kennedy Administration made a deal on the Cuban issue with members of the Organization of American States at Punta del Este. Economic sanctions, according to Young, might have been invoked against Cuba if the US had presented a firm, united front at the conference. He claimed that while Rusk talked tough, "others high in the Kennedy Administration were quietly passing the word to Latin American officials that our government would settle for considerably less than we were demanding at the conference."

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UN Bonds: Senator George D. Aiken (R.-Vt.) has accused the Kennedy Administration of attempting to discourage a thorough investigation of the United Nations' financial condition. The Vermonter wants to look into the matter in connection with the proposed $100 million US purchase of UN bonds, which he opposes.

Aiken has demanded that Congress postpone action on the bond issue until the financial intentions of other nations are determined. He also has expressed suspicion that UN debts are being padded by at least 25 per cent by those who seek congressional approval of the bond issue. Aiken cited the following instance of this: he was informed by a State Department source that the UN owed Canada $5.2 million; Aiken then checked with the Canadians and learned that they were owed only $2.5 million.

Others believe the Administration is attempting to make the UN's financial plight appear worse than it is in order to build up sympathy for the bond issue.

Also, Senator Aiken has flatly rejected the Administration's reassurance to Congress that it does not regard the proposed bond issue as a "precedent for future financing." "If this isn't a precedent for all kinds of future financing, what is it?" Aiken asked.

Behind that Summit: Muted by the great newspaper hubbub over Khrushchev's demand for an 18-nation summit meeting in Geneva is a far more dangerous development regarding West Germany.

Unreported in public prints in the US, West Germany is rapidly warming to Moscow's recent suggestion to hold a meeting between the Bonn government and the Kremlin. This Red bid is a transparent attempt to negotiate a deal by which West Germany would gain a big market in Soviet Russia in return for German reunification and the separation of Germany from NATO. These are the highlights:

(1) The number of German newspapers and periodicals which at first were unreceptive but now find the topic of a Russo-West German huddle a respectable one for discussion is increasing markedly; this worries anti-Communists in Western Europe.

(2) Erich Mende, head of the Free German (conservative) party, a key group in the Bonn parliament, has now come out openly in favor of having a talk with the Russians.

(3) Informed quarters in Bonn say that Foreign Minister Schroeder now—in private—regards such a meeting favorably. This intelligence is highly important because Schroeder has risen rapidly in stature recently and is now being touted as a possible successor to Chancellor Adenauer.

Meanwhile, West German suspicions about the coming April visit to Moscow by Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press chief, have deepened since the Khrushchev demand for the 18-nation Geneva summit. Bonn speculates that the Red czar's offer was not so unexpected by the US State Department as American papers say.

One West German official reportedly commented: "Maybe we'll find ourselves in the basket of goodies Salinger takes to Moscow—or even sooner, at Geneva. We had better quickly shed our limitations about talking to the Kremlin on our own."

GI's and Communism: Investigators for the Stennis subcommittee on military muzzling were criticized last week for quizzing a group of Marines regarding communism and our American institutions. But the subcommittee has concluded an extensive survey of the troop information programs for our armed forces and finds that about 500,000 GI's—almost a fifth of our active military complement—are ignorant of the Communist threat.

Many are concerned about the fact that Marine Corps Commandant General David M. Shoup denounced the Senate staffers for presenting the communism-awareness test to 30-odd leathernecks. For it was General Shoup himself who recently testified at the muzzling hearings that his own Marine recruits—traditionally considered among the toughest and most spirited volunteers on earth—do not possess "the desire to win . . . to die if necessary. I get that feeling from the boys who come into our recruit centers. No one has really taught them what this country is all about."

The Senate survey indicates that although 20 per cent of our armed forces know little about communism an even greater number do not understand our system of government. It is wondered why General Shoup, admittedly concerned over the Corps' morale and knowledge of the Communist threat, now snaps at the Senate investigators rather than announcing plans for an overhaul of Marine indoctrination policies.

Tshombe: The State Department announced last week that a visit to the US at the present time by Katanga's pro-Western President, Moise Tshombe, would "interrupt and jeopardize" efforts to unify the Congo. Tshombe had plans to visit this country some time during March. Such a visit, said the Department, might cause a rupture in the present negotiations going on between the Congolese central government and Katanga.

Observers in the nation's capital, however, have not been assuaged by the Department's views and feel this is just another instance of discrimination against pro-Western Tshombe. They note that the State Department had no qualms about handing Adoula a visa just two weeks ago or about giving him royal treatment during these same "delicate negotiations."

Adoula, moreover, tarnished the State Department image of him as a "moderate" when, before the UN, he praised the late, pro-Red leader of the Congo, Patrice Lumumba, and said he would give "moral" and "material" support to the anti-

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Western rebels in "Angola, Algeria, and South Africa." The royal carpet treatment here has in no way halted his left-wing activities. When he returned to the Congo, he immediately made plans to visit Soviet Russia and anti-Western Ghana and Guinea. The violently pro-Soviet Gbenye, who had been Minister of Interior, has been elevated to Vice Premier, the post previously held by Red stooge Antoine Gizenga. Moreover, Cleophas Kamitatu, a pro-Lumumba man—as is Gbenye—now has Gbenye's job as Minister of Interior.

Why not, it is now being asked, give Tshombe a visa and strengthen his hand against the left-wheeling Adoula in these US-UN-imposed negotiations for a coalition government?

CIA: Illustrative of the anti-military attitude of the White House, demonstrated in the muzzling of generals and the treatment of Major General Edwin Walker, was the news last week that President Kennedy demurred in appointing a military man as Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. John A. McCone, a civilian, is Director and wanted a military man (as has been the custom) as his Deputy.

David Wise of the New York Herald Tribune reported on February 10 that the President "would prefer a civilian as the important number two man" in the CIA, but is expected to "bow to congressional pressure" for a military man. Wise also reported that Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, Army research and development chief, "is no longer under consideration" for the number two post.

Observers conclude that this is White House retaliation for Trudeau's frankness on the Communist danger in his many speeches in the past two years and probably also for his candid testimony before the Stennis subcommittee investigating the muzzling of the military. Trudeau gave chapter and verse, in public hearings, on the extraordinary blue-penciling of his speeches by Army censors—reportedly on State Department advice. He questioned the "motivation" of the censors—a remark that received wide publicity, particularly in papers critical of the Administration's stand on muzzling.

Trudeau, as a matter of fact, had been (last fall) the candidate of some Senators for the number one post in the CIA, but Kennedy insisted on a civilian and McCone was named. Not only McCone reportedly wanted Trudeau for his number two man, but also such Democratic Senators as Symington (Mo.) and Russell (Ga.). But these Senators apparently have won their point that the Deputy Director should be a military man, although the selection has not been revealed.

Trade with Reds: The now famous Ball report (named after Under Secretary of State George W. Ball who headed the pre-inaugural task force which drafted it) has become a *cause celebre* on Capitol Hill. That document, as HUMAN EVENTS reported on January 27, called for a scrapping of controls on exports of US strategic goods to Communist countries and recommended expanded free world trade with the Soviet bloc. So far the Administration has kept the original report under wraps. Part of its contents has seen the light of day only through a leak to the New York *Times* on January 8.

The Select Committee on Export Control, headed by Representative A. Paul Kitchin (D.-N.C.), has demanded to see this explosive document, but George W. Ball has denied its access to the committee through a formal note to Kitchin. While no name, other than Ball's, has so far been connected with the report, HUMAN EVENTS learns through an unimpeachable source that a number of important Administration officials co-authored it. Reportedly among them are: Myer Rashish, a deputy assistant to the President on trade policy; Frederick G. Dutton, previously a Kennedy assistant, now with the State Department; and Samuel Pisar, who was part of President Kennedy's Task Force on Foreign Economic Policy.

Although the State Department denies that more trade with the Soviet Union is present policy, Secretary of State Dean Rusk testified before the Kitchin committee on February 5 that the US should work "toward a practical arrangement of trade" with the Russians since an increase in "consumer demands in the Soviet Union" may lead toward "stability and peace." This rationale for increased Soviet aid—that US-supplied consumer goods to the Russians may pacify Communist intentions—is also a favorite theme of Walt Whitman Rostow, State's head of the Policy Planning Council, in his book, *The Stages of Economic Growth.*

Congressmen are now wondering whether this official theory offers a clue to the mystery of why the Administration has carefully eliminated Section 11 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951 from its bill (HR 9900) to revise that Act. (This bill is now before the House Ways and Means Committee.) Section 11 of the 1951 Act laid down a total embargo against Russian furs and was the only specific embargo placed in the Act.

Stockpiles: Congressman Durwood G. Hall (R.-Mo.) says the President has apparently done a "complete about-face" in regard to the size and scope of the nation's strategic and supplemental stockpile.

Representative Hall reveals an exchange of correspondence which he had with the White House last July in which he attempted, unsuccessfully, to head off an Administration barter attempt which is now adding 100,000 *tons of lead to the US stockpile.*

"The President's expression of astonishment at the size of our stockpile is even more astonishing,"

ARTHUR C. NIELSEN, President of the A. C. Nielsen Company, Chicago, Illinois: "Each issue of HUMAN EVENTS adds to my enthusiasm for the publication."

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says Hall, "in view of his rejection, a few months ago, of a concerted nonpartisan effort to prevent an increase in both the size and dollar value of the stockpile."

On July 13, 1961, Hall called the President's attention to the fact that negotiations were nearing completion for the barter of 100,000 tons of lead from Australian and Canadian mining companies. The Congressman pointed out the project was opposed by the domestic lead-zinc industry, which has suffered severe economic consequences at the hands of foreign imports.

He was informed by Presidential aide Larry O'Brien that the "domestic barter system certainly suffers from some of the disadvantages to which you refer." He sent the message to the State Department for "consideration."

"In spite of our efforts," Representative Hall relates, "the Administration subsequently gave its approval to a barter agreement with Canada and Australia which added substantially to our stockpile."

The value of the 100,000 tons of lead destined for the US under this agreement is approximately $18 million.

Small Business, Kennedy Style: "We have had the highest bankruptcy rates in small business last year than we have had since the end of World War II. Small business has been crushed . . . Small businesses have been failing at a record rate."

So declared John Kennedy in the 1960 Presidential campaign. During his campaign, candidate Kennedy held out great promises for the small business firm. He said "one of the great challenges of the Sixties" will be to "reverse the disastrous policies which are destroying the historic cornerstone of our free enterprise system."

Promises and performance are two different things—as many small business owners discovered. In fact, things got so tough during the first Kennedy year that 17,075 firms went bankrupt, more than ten per cent above the 1960 level. This is a modern record unmatched since the Great Depression of the Thirties. The firms racked up an aggregate loss of $1.1 billion—an all-time record.

Senator John Sparkman (D.-Ala.), chairman of the Select Senate Committee on Small Business, is strangely quiet about this record. He is remembered as being extremely vocal during the "disastrous" years of the Eisenhower Administration.

Looking South: Republicans hope for solid gains in Dixie this fall, and apparently with good reason. The GOP's 1961 Southern scoreboard was bright indeed.

The most important and dramatic victory was, of course, the election of dynamic Texan John Tower to the Senate. Even two losses for interim House seats highly encouraged the GOP. In Texas' 20th District, Republican John Goode ran up 45 per cent of the vote—although a Republican had not contested that seat for 13 years. In Louisiana, Republican Charlton Lyons ran up 45 per cent of the vote in a district with a 97 per cent Democratic registration.

A 27-year-old GOP lawyer, Sam Jones, won the Lowndes County, Mississippi, attorneyship by a 2 to 1 margin over his Democratic rival. Charles Boineau became the first Republican elected to the South Carolina General Assembly since Reconstruction.

James Hames became the first GOP mayor of Isle of Palms, South Carolina, and two GOP aldermen were elected there for the first time in history. Republican Herman Goldner was elected mayor of St. Petersburg, Florida, and Republican Rod McNally was elected head of the three-man commission that runs Mobile, Alabama.

Kenneth Kohler became the first Republican elected to the Texas Legislature in ten years. In Georgia, two Republicans were elected for the first time to Atlanta's city council, and another Georgia county elected its first GOP justice of the peace. In Winston-Salem, North Carolina, two Republicans were elected to the eight-man board of aldermen, and the GOP mayoralty candidate in that city got 45 per cent of the vote.

Fairfax County, Virginia, has its first Republican Chairman of the County Board of Supervisors and elected a Republican to the Virginia House of Delegates for the first time since Reconstruction. In Charlottesville, Richard Middleton became the first Republican elected to the State House of Delegates. In Alabama, a young and vigorous Republican organization plans to contest three or four House seats this year.

Romney: The new candidate for governor of Michigan, with his reluctance to be labeled a Republican, is likened by some to another "reluctant Republican," Wendell Willkie. The remark of Eugene Lyons is recalled:

"The ex-Hoosier [Willkie] is courting the GOP like a man proposing marriage saying: Your hair is stringy, you're cross-eyed, you're bow-legged; you've got halitosis; a couple of your front teeth are missing. But I love you and I want to marry you."

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UN Hypnosis

'We Must Support the UN, We Must Support the UN . . .'

By RICHARD J. WHALEN

AT THE HEIGHT of the United Nations' war against Katanga, this reporter buttonholed an American official at UN headquarters and fired the question uppermost in many minds: Why is the United States making war-by-proxy on a peaceful, pro-Western and anti-Communist government?

His reply, dictated from Washington and learned by rote: "We're merely supporting the UN in achieving very limited objectives related to its mission of preserving peace and maintaining order in the Congo. The UN isn't trying to force Katanga to do anything."

That, at the very moment savage fighting was raging in Elisabethville; at the peak of the all-out drive to force President Tshombe to submit to the UN's design for the Congo.

Later that day, at an informal press briefing in the Secretariat Building, a reporter asked about on-the-scene accounts of UN attacks on civilians, including a jet strike said to have demolished a children's hospital. Dismissing the question with a wave of his hand, the spokesman said the UN denied all such allegations "categorically." Smiling, he added: "They're a pack of lies, and you can make it stronger if you like."

"Oh," gushed a woman reporter, opening her notebook. "I like that; I'll make it 'a pack of damned lies.' "

Accusations Forgotten

She jotted down the cynical evasion triumphantly. Her colleagues let the matter drop and the briefing broke up. The accusations against the UN were forgotten.

These small episodes reveal a large truth about the UN: It is not so much an organization as it is a state of mind. The reality of the UN is obscured by what people are determined to believe about it. The result is self-hypnosis. Unthinkingly, citizens, newsmen and officials respond to an inner voice saying, "We must support the UN, we must support the UN . . . "

Completely ignored is the urgent question facing this country: Is the UN worth supporting?

ANYONE WHO APPROACHES the UN with his eyes open cannot fail to be impressed by its grotesque unreality. At least two score of the 104 member-states are "nations" in name only, yet each enjoys a vote equal to that of the United States. The 50 smallest members have a total population of some 150 million. Malaya, the largest of these, has fewer people than New York City. Tiny Mauritania, with a population of 650,000, has fewer people than Dallas or Boston. And in each of these small states, the literate population is a tiny fraction of the whole.

Financially, two-thirds of the UN's support comes from the United States and its allies in Europe and Asia. Some 30 African members are expected to contribute roughly 3 per cent of the organization's expenses, but are unable or unwilling to do so. Forty members, with microscopic assessments of five one-hundredths of 1 per cent or less, actually cost the UN more in travel expenses and upkeep than their contribution—if they pay. Eighty-three member-nations have paid nothing toward the Congo operation. Overall, the UN's unpaid bills are expected to reach at least $170 million by June.

WOULD YOU BUY BONDS FROM THIS MAN?

Republican Congressional Committee Newsletter

The 'Uncommitted' Commit US

Yet the nations-by-courtesy, which ignore their obligations, are in firm command of the world organization. One of the company of self-styled "neutrals" sits in the Secretary General's chair. From the first, the Congo venture has been an Afro-Asian, especially Indian, show. The latest UN overlord there is a Ghanaian. In the Assembly, the Afro-Asian caucus wields a majority. Increasingly allied with the Communist bloc, the "uncommitted" force can commit the UN to anything it pleases.

Clearly, the US has no business entrusting its interests to an irresponsible, often hostile General Assembly. Clearly, too, the influx of small and weak "nations" has shrunk and weakened this country's influence. We are expected to put up and go along quietly, or else face the censure of so-called "world opinion."

Why does the US meekly submit? Because our officials are bemused to the point of blindness by the great, empty abstractions which the UN symbolizes.

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CLEVELAND

STEVENSON

CONSIDER the self-delusion of Adlai Stevenson. Ordinarily he thrives in the heady atmosphere of the UN. But one night recently he watched glumly as India's naked assault on Goa was cheered by the Soviets and "neutralists" on the Security Council. Protesting, Stevenson warned that the Council was "witnessing the first act in a drama which could end in [the UN's] death." Strong words.

But the very next day, Stevenson recanted. He all but apologized for having doubted the UN, quipping that reports of its death were "greatly exaggerated." He said the US would do nothing to make India disgorge the fruits of aggression, since Goa had surrendered. (By this reasoning, the Soviets could have escaped US protests if they had completed their butchery in Hungary more quickly.) Stevenson saw "magnificent" UN accomplishments during 1961. He described the botched, bloody Congo venture as "perhaps the greatest single creative political act" ever undertaken by the UN.

Within the space of less than 24 hours, Stevenson had not merely reversed himself; he had retreated in panic to familiar ground. And he closed his eyes tightly to shut out the glimmer of truth that could have destroyed his UN dream-world.

More tough-minded is Adlai's hand-picked man at the State Department: Harlan Cleveland, Assistant Secretary for International Organization Affairs. Cleveland thinks the US should use the UN as a main instrument of foreign policy. Of the Congo, he boasts that "the most indirect application of US force in the past 10 years has been the most successful."

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Question: Successful for whom?

Answer: For those liberal ideologues who hypnotize themselves into believing that the essence of Cold War strategy is to avoid any direct confrontation with the Communists. Underlying their desire to "strengthen" the UN is a wish to escape the Soviet challenge; to transform the mortal threat ("We will bury you") into a polite invitation to compete for the affections of the world's "uncommitted" peoples.

What this means in practice, of course, is that US policies are shaped to please these clamorous spectators. Is their aim the end of Western "colonialism"?

VERY WELL; the US, ignoring the lessons of the Congo, will hector its NATO ally, Portugal, to "free" Angola. Do the "neutrals" seek an expansion of UN power and influence? Secretary Cleveland is delighted to oblige by pushing the late Dag Hammarskjold's scheme for regional UN "executives" around the globe. In short, by pursuing Afro-Asian favor, the US winds up behaving as though it were an "uncommitted" nation itself.

This abdication sent the US to war in the Congo. Troops under the UN banner were fed, supplied and transported by the American taxpayers to conquer Africans and Europeans who were in no way offensive to the American people; who were, in fact, friendlier than many whose right to independence the US has championed. Yet the Afro-Asian caucus declared war, and the US marched to do its bidding.

Precedent Could Haunt Us

The precedent could haunt us. The Congo, according to strategist Cleveland, proves that "only the world community can intervene (in another country's affairs) in the name of intervention." Reduce that abstraction to a concrete proposition: Suppose a Panamanian Nasser should seize the vital Canal, declare it "nationalized" and ask the UN to protect his prize against the "Yankee imperialists." Suppose the UN's rabid anti-colonialists agreed. Would Washington dare to displease the "world community" by intervening to protect US property and strategic interests?

The stumbling leadership of the self-hypnotized is hardly reassuring. The inner voice compels them to rhetorical absurdities. After the Congo war and Goa incident, President Kennedy still avows that the UN is "our instrument and our hope [for keeping peace]." The soaring US defense budget eloquently contradicts him.

The truth about the UN—and the dangers it poses to US interests and security—should be publicized as Congress debates the Administration's proposal to buy $100 million of so-called "bonds" to bail out the bankrupt organization. The truth is that further American generosity cannot repair the damage wrought by wholesale irresponsibility. Nor can further trust and false hope alter the UN's moral bankruptcy.

A sharp jolt is needed to break the spell of UN make-believe and restore sanity to US policy. By rejecting the bond scheme and preparing for US withdrawal from the UN, Congress would heed the nation's deepest inner urging: "We must support and defend the United States."

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'The Faith to be Free'

By J. EDGAR HOOVER

OURS IS THE GREATEST republic in the history of mankind. Our homeland was carved out of a vast wilderness by heroic men and women who were determined at any cost that their children, and their children's children, might live in freedom under God. It is our sacred responsibility to help protect that heritage and to preserve it for future generations.

HOOVER

I would like to be able to report that the internal enemies of our society have virtually disappeared—that they have faded into the dim past like the dangers of the wagon trail and the Northwest frontier. But this is not so.

From the depths of our criminal and subversive underworlds, strong enemies—deadly enemies—continue to challenge the right of decent Americans to live in freedom and dignity under God.

During the past decade, crime has nearly doubled across the United States, outpacing the growth of our population at the rate of four to one. A murder is committed every 58 minutes. There is a vicious assault every four minutes; a forcible rape every 34 minutes; a robbery every six minutes; a burglary every 39 seconds.

Year after year, we find that nearly half of the persons arrested for burglaries and larcenies, and almost two-thirds of those arrested for automobile thefts, are less than 18 years of age.

America's juvenile criminality is directly traceable to the failure of adults to meet their moral obligations. In all too many cases, the primary responsibility rests with the parents. If respect for law and order and for the rights of others were instilled in children at an early age and if parents set a proper example for their children, we might keep juvenile delinquency from becoming the door to careers in crime.

I can see no difference between the responsibility of a 17- or 18-year-old who wilfully robs, assaults, or murders and that of an adult who commits the same crime. Each should be held strictly accountable for his act against society. These are not juvenile delinquents. They are vicious young thugs. They should be treated accordingly. I share with Blackstone the premise that the main strength and force of a law consists in the penalty annexed to it.

We in America emphasize the great value of liberty and the importance of sympathy for the accused. The law-abiding citizen is entitled to more consideration on the part of our courts. The basic purpose of the criminal law is to protect society, not the criminal. As an eminent Justice of our United States Supreme Court observed, "The necessity of public protection against crime is being submerged by an overflow of sentimentality."

In this nation, disrespect for law and order is a tragic moral sickness which attacks and destroys the American traditions of honesty, integrity and fair play. Directly or indirectly, its victims include every man, woman and child in the United States.

IT IS A NATIONAL SCANDAL that the streets of many of our cities are as fraught with danger as the jungle trail.

Each of us to his fullest capacity must help shoulder the burden of this growth of lawlessness and strive to end it. Our nation's moral strength has slipped alarmingly. One cannot preach morality and practice immorality. National corruption is the sum total of individual corruption. We must follow the teachings of God if we hope to heal this moral illness.

The FBI is conducting an "all-out" war on crime. The entire law-enforcement professsion has never been more united in the fight against crime than it is today. However, in order to achieve the desired results, law enforcement must have the solid backing of every decent citizen. The striving for law and order, for human decency, for equal opportunity, is a matter of conscience—public and private.

So long as dishonesty and evasion of responsibility are tolerated, it is inevitable that law enforcement will mirror this breakdown in the moral fiber of our society. But, if we continue to progress in the tradition of free men, with adequate safeguards against any invasion of the rights and dignity of the individual, we will ultimately achieve victory over those who defy law and order throughout our great nation.

TODAY MARKS the 20th anniversary of a tragic event in our history—the attack on Pearl Harbor which triggered America's entry into World War II. That war cost the lives of 400,000 Americans—courageous men who, at a time of gravest need, sprang forward in the noble tradition of their forefathers to defend the cause of freedom with their lives.

But now, two decades later, in Europe, in Asia and in neighboring areas of the Western Hemisphere, we find stark evidence of a grim truth—that liberties once won must constantly be defended.

During our generation, a new menace—international communism—has arisen to threaten free men throughout the world. Actually, there is little basic difference between the fascism of Adolf Hitler and the atheistic tyranny practiced behind the Iron Curtain. The Soviet Union and her satellites are a godless dictatorship ruled by warped and twisted minds.

After the presentation to J. Edgar Hoover of the Criss Award by Mutual of Omaha, Mr. Hoover made an acceptance address over the NBC network which was heard by millions. At the suggestion of many HUMAN EVENTS readers, extracts from that December 7, 1961, address are quoted on these two pages.

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The atheistic Communist dictatorship now controls one-fourth of the earth's surface and more than one-third of her peoples. The Communist threat from without must not blind us to the Communist threat from within. The latter is reaching into the very heart of America through its espionage agents and a cunning, defiant and lawless Communist party, which is fanatically dedicated to the Marxist cause of world enslavement and destruction of the foundations of our republic.

The Communist party in this country has attempted to infiltrate and subvert every segment of our society. The party's efforts have been thwarted in this country by the government's internal security programs, by investigation, arrest and prosecution of party functionaries, and by widespread intelligent public opposition to the Communist philosophy.

Recently, the Communist party in the United States deliberately and flagrantly refused to comply with the United States Supreme Court decision which requires it to register as an agent of the Soviet Union with the Attorney General. Thereby, it once again has formally declared itself to be a lawless organization. No longer can its members falsely profess that the party is a legitimate political organization. Nor can its sympathizers and fellow travelers feign innocence of the true nature of the un-American conspiracy which they support.

UNFORTUNATELY, we are plagued with some Soviet apologists who, time after time, would have us betray the cause of international freedom and justice by yielding to the Red Fascists in the Kremlin on vital moral issues.

We also have in our midst some timid souls who have so little faith in the strength of democracy that they would have our country yield to international threats and intimidation. I include those persons who urge "appeasement at any price" and those who chant the "better Red than dead" slogan.

America's emblem is the soaring eagle—not the blind and timid mole. Fear, apologies, defeatism and cowardice are alien to the thinking of true Americans! As for me, I would rather be DEAD than RED!

America does not have to apologize to anyone. Certainly not to the arrogant, shoe-pounding Khrushchev and his puppets —nor to those neutrals whose neutrality is but an evidence of moral weakness. We should keep our heads up looking for honorable solutions and selling America, rather than keep our heads down looking for shelters and the compromise of human rights.

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Those who follow the road of appeasement do not know the true meaning of freedom. They do not comprehend the misery of Communist enslavement. You will not find their cheap slogans on the lips of the Hungarian refugees, the East German patriots nor other freedom-loving peoples who have escaped from behind the Iron Curtain.

Nor do you find their apologies in the writings of great American patriots such as:

- Patrick Henry, who asked the searching question, "Is life so dear, or peace so sweet, as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?";
- Or Benjamin Franklin, who declared, "They that can give up essential liberty to obtain a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety";
- Or Samuel Adams, who reminded us that "The liberties of our country . . . are worth defending at all hazards; and it is our duty to defend them against all attacks. We have received them as a fair inheritance from our worthy ancestors . . . [who] purchased them for us with toil and danger . . . . "

IN THE FIGHT to preserve our republic, it is not enough merely to be *against* crime, *against* subversion or *against* any of the other enemies which weaken the nation's strength from within. To stand *for* the American ideal, to work *for* the cause of liberty and justice—these give true meaning to life in this great republic.

If we are to effectively resist the eroding influence of communism, it is imperative that all citizens of this nation exhibit in more positive ways the value and superiority of our form of government over any foreign ideology.

Let *us* also work for a revolution—a revolution by the spirit, not by the sword. Let there be vital forces at work in our society and not merely slogans. Let us be for America all the way; but, at the same time, let us not be taken in by those who promote hysteria by the distortion and misrepresentation of the true facts whether they be the proponents of chauvinism of the extreme right or pseudo liberalism of the extreme left.

At another hour of grim challenge a full century ago, Abraham Lincoln urged the American people, "Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us to the end dare to do our duty as we understand it."

We are living in an age of uncertainty—an age of awesome national peril—an age when the struggle between freedom and totalitarian enslavement is drawing toward a climax. We now *have need of* faith as never before in our nation's history. *We must revive within ourselves the faith of our forefathers, which enabled them to meet and overcome adversity.*

Our nation holds in trust the last hope of a free civilization. Our dedication to truth, justice and individual dignity *must not be compromised.* If we are strong enough, and care enough, and maintain our national integrity, this nation will survive the terrible threat that presents itself today. With God's help, we will meet the challenge of survival. This is the heritage of America.

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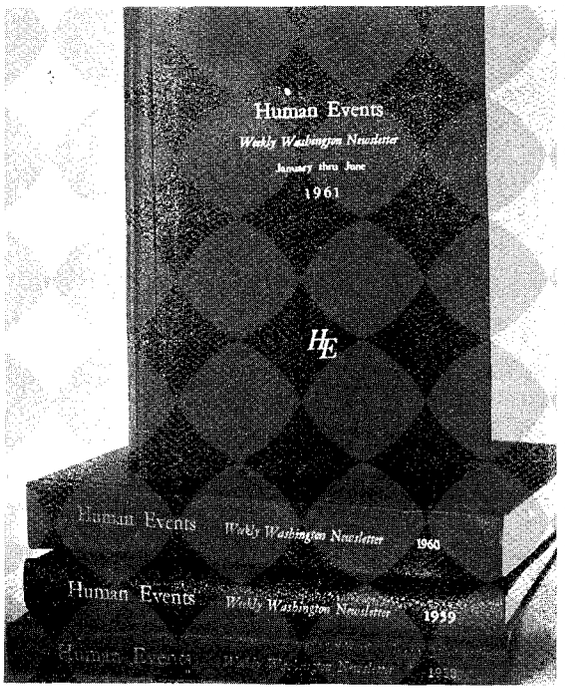

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Evans Finds Reviews Not So Funny

By M. STANTON EVANS

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THE NORMAL RANGE of human experience, for all its trauma and uncertainty, contains little to prepare an author for the reviews of his first book.

EVANS

My book is called *Revolt on the Campus*—a description and analysis of the conservative movement among American collegians. It is mostly historical, with a fill of ideology to supply the philosophical setting. The reviews, as they say in the trade, were decidedly "mixed," although I am happy to relate that favorable notices outnumbered the unfavorable by about two to one.

There were also amusing reviews, from sources of expected hostility. The Communist *Worker*, noted authority on conservatism, allowed as how the people I described really weren't "conservatives" at all. And the student newspaper at Antioch College, perhaps the most leftward of American campuses, commented that, among my other failings, "particularly annoying to the reader is his meticulous use of sources." Which gives you an idea of what it takes to please them at Antioch College.

Although I bristled a little at some of this, my psyche emerged from it relatively unbruised. One review, however, was so shattering that I still twitch a little when I think about it. The author of this brutality was one Fred Hechinger, education editor of the New York *Times*. It was a three-stage proposition, consisting of 1) misstating my arguments, 2) misstating my factual illustrations, 3) pairing up misstatements to demonstrate "contradictions."

Using this technique, Hechinger professed befuddlement over my opinions about the strength of the young conservative movement. On the one hand, he commented, I depict the youngsters as an embattled minority; on the other, as passengers on a "fabulous bandwagon" (his phrase, not mine). A hopeless "contradiction."

Now, as it happens, my views on this point, while no doubt at variance with those of the New York *Times*, are as simple as can be. I say the young conservatives are a numerical minority on the campus, but are nevertheless formidable because they have crucial attributes of leadership—independence of mind, and a healthy supply of initiative. That is a position clear enough, I believe, to most English-speaking people and, while it can be disputed, is not a contradiction.

Hechinger was not half so dismayed by what he found in my book, however, as by what he didn't find. And what he didn't find mostly was "humor." The student conservatives (and by extension their chronicler), he said, "exhibit a startling lack of a sense of humor." Accustomed to the mirth-filled columns of the *Times*, Hechinger apparently likes his political discourse larded with belly laughs.

In the peroration of my book, I argue that liberalism has an iron monopoly over the discussion process on most college campuses. I urge those who support the colleges to demand a fair hearing for conservatism, so that all points of view may be fully ventilated. Indoctrination of any sort, I insist at some length (my friends consider me a bore on the subject), badly serves the ends of education.

The *Times'* paraphrase of this left me with astonishment, more humorless than ever. "*This process,*" Hechinger said (I take the liberty of interpolating italics), might drive out liberalism; it would also kill inquiry and learning. It would leave only—*and Mr. Evans honestly says it should*—conservative indoctrination."

In short, while I say in my book that conservative indoctrination, as well as liberal indoctrination, is to be abhorred, Hechinger tells his readers I said precisely the opposite. Although struggling to see the comical aspect of it, I confess myself unequal to the task. But, then, I suppose it's a lot funnier to the *Times* than it is to me.

Self-Indulgent Education

You are spending gigantic sums on education. Your colleges and universities are, by and large, as good as any in the world, in many ways better. They can do all you want them to do—if you decide *what* you want them to do. But at present, you have not set yourselves a social purpose, of which this education is a part. Your primary and high-school education is much too self-indulgent. It is one of the nice things about the American climate of feeling that you passionately desire to make the young happy. But I don't see why you shouldn't teach them something pretty rigorous and still make them reasonably happy. In any case, you have got to rethink some of your education; you have got to teach your children more, if you are going to keep afloat in this stern world.

—C.P. Snow, British scientist and novelist, in the December 19 issue of Look.

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SPEND NOW; PAY LATER

Higher Government Salaries

By WALTER TROHAN

The Kennedy Administration wants high Federal salaries to go higher—$18,000 a year to $30,000 a year, for example, presumably to attract better public servants.

The greatest concentration of $10,000-a-year and better jobs is not in Washington but in the suburban area. In the city itself there are about 38,000 families or 22 per cent earning $10,000 a year or better. The rest of the $10,000-a-year or better jobs are in the suburbs, with the heaviest concentration in Montgomery County, Maryland, which borders the capital city on the north, where the average family income is $9,317.

Many of the greatest vocal supporters of civil rights have fled to these areas from the Negroes they profess to love, which is one reason why the school population in the first grade in Washington is 84 per cent Negro. The bleeding hearts prefer to do their bleeding far, far from the man in the crowd.

One Chicago congressman, who loves the Negro with his vocal cords, has seen to it that his daughter does not go to the high school nearest their home, which is predominantly Negro, but to a distant school predominantly white. A former Washington city official, who never deserted the Negro in public, saw to it that the school zones were redistricted so that his children would not go to a predominantly Negro school. The vocal professionals love the race and hate the individual, where, paradoxically enough, Southerners love the individual and hate the race.

Reprints of this four-page article are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

When Benefits Increase

From the Weekly Labor Forecast and Review

If the King Bill (H. R. 7640) is passed by Congress this year, it will not only federalize the unemployment compensation law and remove control from the states but bring about an enormous increase in payroll taxes.

President Kennedy has said that "Unemployment compensation must be placed on a permanent, national basis of nation-wide standards," and it is this that the Administration intends to do if at all possible.

The King Bill, introduced by Representative Cecil King (D.-Calif.), would increase weekly unemployment benefits in 1964 to 50 per cent of the state average wage; in 1966, to 60 per cent; and in 1968, to two-thirds of the average weekly wage. Only Hawaii, paying maximum claims of $55 per week, would not be affected.

Here is how this bill would affect a typical industrial state, Ohio.

Had the bill been in effect the last five years, it would have added over $350 million in payroll tax to Ohio employers. Further, over $1.1 billion in benefits would have been paid out during the same period.

The maximum weekly claims would have been $68 plus $11 for dependency as compared to $42 plus $11 dependency under existing Ohio law. Also, this weekly benefit would constantly increase as wages increase.

Further, the King Bill would have paid 39 weeks of benefits as compared to the present state law of 26 and would have allocated ever greater amounts of the Ohio tax dollar to "poorer" states under a proposed "equalization arrangement."

Employers also would be "equalized" through the elimination of the merit rating system. If Ohio employers are denied merit rates, their tax bill will be increased nearly $100 million in the first year of change.

One of the most drastic tax increases involved, however, results from the provision that would increase state and Federal taxable wages from the present $3,000 per employe per annum to $4,800, and double the present Federal tax.

This would increase the Federal tax per employe from $12 per year to a minimum of $38.40 in the first year and nearly double the state tax. To continue the program at anything resembling solvency would require unheard of tax increases, regularly.

The foregoing are but a few of the highlights of the King Bill, which stands a good chance of becoming law. Organized labor, with the blessing of the Administration, is sponsoring this legislation.

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Race Discrimination in USSR

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

RUSSIA IS FIRST among nations—in the field of racial discrimination. You come away with this conviction if you wade through the ponderous but rewarding study entitled, *Education and Professional Employment in the USSR* (856 pages), by Nicholas De Witt, Russian Research Center, Harvard University.

Every human society practices racial discrimination of some sort, for some reason. In Russia it is done in the state-controlled education system. The reason why is the "Russification" of the many nationalities which compose the population of the USSR.

For years Russian educators have operated against non-Russian nationalities of the USSR. A rigid quota system restricts the number of Jews, Uzbeks, Kazaks, Azerbaijani, Lithuanians, Moldavians, Kirghiz, Tadzhiks, Turkmen, Estonians and others admitted to higher educational institutions. Admission to these schools is practically the only way to get ahead in the Soviet Union.

The Soviet policy in education is merely a facet of the over-all policy of cultural "Russification" which was begun by Stalin, and which still continues.

Relatively few students from minority nationalities reach a higher-education level, and fewer still get into the elite Moscow State University or Leningrad State University. According to De Witt, these institutions have "nationality and geographic distribution quotas, which are explicitly fixed by the Ministry of Higher Secondary Specialized Education. In order to save officials from embarrassment, these quotas are guarded carefully as 'state secrets.'"

Western papers have published many accounts of travelers to the USSR who observed discrimination against the Jews. De Witt cites the following statistics to show anti-Semitism at work between 1935 and 1958:

"While the regular (college-level) enrollment more than doubled, and the numerical enrollments of most nationalities effected an increase in their representation index, the actual number of Jewish students declined from 74,900 in 1935 to 53,300 in 1958."

Jews do obtain some kinds of special education and jobs on "security grounds," says De Witt. They are usually barred "from positions as Soviet diplomatic and trade representatives abroad and in the officer corps of the Soviet armed forces."

De Witt sums up as follows:

"Discrimination based on nationality is just another governmental roadblock in the way of individual preference and choice, and as such it is an indispensable consequence of the Communist system of a planned society."

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

Soviet Humor

Khrushchev, visiting a Russian farm, asks: "How is it with you?"

Peasant: "Fine, fine. We live well. The harvest will be big."

Khrushchev: "I am Khrushchev. Tell me the truth."

Peasant: "Oh, I am sorry, Comrade Khrushchev. I thought you were an American tourist and I was just obeying your orders on what to tell them."

Wanted: Consistency

From the Chicago Tribune

The Department of the Interior has forwarded to Congress a Bureau of Reclamation engineering report recommending the construction of a $995,000 irrigation project on the Crooked River in Crook County, Oregon. The development would provide for irrigating 2,890 acres of land.

This recommendation follows by only a few days a statement by Secretary of Agriculture Freeman suggesting that we already have too much land in crop production and that less will be needed in the future. He estimated that, despite a prospective population increase, the need for good crop land by 1980 would decline 51 million acres, or about 10 per cent, as a result of improved methods enabling farmers to produce more on fewer acres, and that the need for recreational land would increase by 25 million acres.

Observing that the government now is paying farmers about $1 billion annually to withhold crop land from production, the Secretary of Agriculture said the Administration's proposed new land-use program would be designed to end this outlay by getting taxpayers to share the cost of developing private lands for recreational uses.

One of the sillier aspects of the Federal farm program is thus reemphasized. The Agriculture Department proposes long-term and undoubtedly costly expenditures to remove land from crop production, while the Interior Department continues to recommend expenditures to put more land into production. Taxpayers, of course, get it in the neck either way.

In a recent poll of senators and congressmen, Stewart L. Udall, Interior Secretary, was named the worst performer in the cabinet. Second worst performer was—you guessed it—Freeman.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

When civilization reaches its peak,
Maybe we'll work a no-hour week.
—Congressman Carroll D. Kearns (R.-Pa.)

Vol. XIX, No. 8—Section V

February 24, 1962

Wyoming Success Story

Riverton (Pop. 6,845) Doesn't Need Washington

BY PAUL HARVEY

I REMEMBER Her Honor riding with me in the back seat of an open car, the wind methodically undoing her recent hairdo.

Yet, somehow she retained the dignity of her office and the gracious charm of a Wyoming schoolteacher.

MAYOR CORBITT

Willa Wales Corbitt is a widow with two grown sons.

I don't know what they were thinking of back in 1955 when they asked her to run for Mayor of Riverton, Wyoming.

She had accumulated a measure of distinction in educational circles. Her master's from the University of Wyoming was in administration.

She'd been more than usually active in community, county and state civic affairs. Yet, I don't know what the city fathers had in mind the evening they came calling and asked the widow Corbitt to run for Mayor.

I hope they were serious. She was.

Riverton had stagnated. Civic pride was at a standstill. Downtown streets were still dirt: muddy when it rained and dusty when it didn't.

First thing Mayor Corbitt did was to pave the streets.

Next, with a Town Council which at first watched in awe and at last cooperated with enthusiasm, Riverton instituted five paving districts. Copper water-service lines were laid underground. As soon as the frost was out of the ground, new sewer lines were laid. High-powered gas and phone lines were moved.

Mayor Corbitt had not revealed to the electorate in advance that her undergraduate study had been in "engineering."

But it's easy, you say, to command all manner of civic improvements if the government furnishes the money. Any male politician could do that. Wait'll you hear the rest of the story.

Willa Wales Corbitt has now been elected to four consecutive terms.

Most every street in Riverton has curb, gutter, storm drainage and asphalt surfacing.

This was a big undertaking for a town of 7,000 people.

But it was all done without five cents worth of "government money." The projects were financed by a sale of bonds, and already, within five years, 74.9 per cent of those bonds has been repaid!

Yet these improvements were only the beginning. Next Mayor Corbitt's leadership inspired the city to purchase 240 acres for $10,000 for a new city park.

- Constructed a fireproof maintenance shop and yard for $45,000.
- Remodeled and enlarged the airport terminal building, rebuilt, refenced and resurfaced the ramp.
- Constructed a new police building—$60,000. (Formerly the jail was a dungeon in the basement of City Hall.)
- Bought a $14,000 street sweeper and an $11,000 garbage packer truck.

Meanwhile, during all this spending, the city was paying off $301,000 in bonds—*and reducing taxes.*

How? A modern accounting system. Authorized purchase orders. Separate accounts for separate departments. Investing idle money. In other words, "good housekeeping" in City Hall.

This review is not meant to salute an exceptional woman, but to inspire consideration of other capable women for public office.

Many there are to point the way to good government. Willa Wales Corbitt is *showing* the way.

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Needed: Candidates Who Won't Compromise

By Senator Barry Goldwater

I HAVE LONG HELD great admiration for the true scholar. This is perhaps because I recognize my own limitations. Academicians generally find me in their audience, but I sometimes have difficulty keeping pace with their logic.

When Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., suggested that the welfare state was the best defense against communism, I found it difficult to understand how, by adopting the Communist's materialistic concept of man, we could hope to challenge the validity of that concept. And when such a distinguished scholar as Professor Theodore M. Newcomb of the University of Michigan offers the following in *U. S. News & World Report*, I am completely undone:

"Q. Is it likely that many politicians, rich or poor, feel they must espouse 'liberal' causes to get elected?

"A. That is certainly the case."

It seems to me the distinguished commentator is engaging in a rather dangerous speculation.

Men who will espouse a cause or adopt a program or give their allegiance to a set of principles merely to "get elected" constitute what I regard as a rather grave threat to the future of this republic.

Because I'm on the opposite side of the fence, I would argue that men who espouse this kind of "liberal cause" are guilty of an error in judgment. But I would not do them the miserable disservice of suggesting that they were motivated entirely by a compulsive desire to "get elected."

Jack Kennedy is a fine young man. I disagree with him. But I deny that any observer has the right to say that his mind is so shallow, his conscience so adaptable, that he would espouse a program presented by the "liberals" merely because he thought this was a way of "getting elected."

If Professor Newcomb's appraisal is valid, then I would suggest the republic is indeed in grave danger. And we have reached that point predicted by Alexis de Tocqueville: "When the people discover they can vote themselves benefits out of the public treasury, self-government by responsible men will become an impossibility."

Professor Newcomb speaks of sincerity in that article, but what kind of sincerity is he contemplating? Merely a sincere desire to get elected?

It seems to me what this nation needs at this moment is a crop of candidates who will say, upon announcing for a particular office: "I don't have to get elected. Therefore, I have no intention of compromising my principles or my concept of truth as I see it. If, so be it, the majority of the electorate can find merit in my principles and my concepts, then I will appreciate their support, but I have not yet reached that pitiful condition where I will sacrifice my soul for public approval at the ballot box."

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A Fine Example

From Christian Economics
By Howard E. Kerschner, Editor

The Baptist Welfare Association operated by Temple Baptist Church in downtown Kansas City has given a convincing answer to the Socialists who often say to those who oppose their state-directed relief programs, "Would you let them starve?"

The Christians in this great church do not believe in so-called state charity. On the other hand, they believe in and practice Christian charity. To meet the needs in their community, their work is not confined to their own parish. They have set up and operate a remarkable program to assist the needy and unfortunate.

During the six-months period ended April 15, 1961, they found new homes for ten neglected children, assisted 914 needy families totaling 3,596 individuals, supplied groceries worth $3,581, held 1,572 counseling sessions, distributed 1,650 articles of clothing, found employment for 101 persons, better jobs for 58 persons and held 28 services in prison.

Of the people assisted 5,900 attended one or more church services. There were 45 professions of conversion to Christianity.

This program was operated on a total budget of less than $25,000. Moreover, it is not a one-shot affair. After immediate help is given, the recipients are not forgotten or neglected. The Association keeps in touch with them until their problems are permanently solved. Rehabilitation is, of course, the prime objective and personal, loving work of this kind is remarkably successful in assisting people to overcome their difficulties, regain confidence and reestablish integrity.

Christian charity cures and restores. It creates friendship between giver and receiver whereas state charity creates enmity between those who are coerced to give and the recipients who soon begin to believe that society owes them a living, whether they work or not. There is little rehabilitation under the state welfare system. There is much of it under individual Christian charity.

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Reprinted below is an editorial, "Lie Down and Be Depressed, Damn You!" which sums up the reaction of the Trinity *Journal* of Weaverville, California, to news that Trinity County had been declared a "depressed area" by the Kennedy Administration. It appeared November 2, 1961, and created wide comment.

Late that month, columnist Raymond Moley discussed Weaverville's plight in one of his columns, observing:

"Not far from Weaverville is the site of the Trinity Dam. The building of that dam was the subject of some controversy a few years ago when the Pacific Gas and Electric Company failed in its efforts to spend its own money to build it. Federal bureaucrats and official public power people insisted that the Federal government foot the bill.

"Now the dam is nearing completion and Washington's bureaucracy assumes that Weaverville will be a depressed area, needing more Federal money to escape the fate of a ghost town. . . . Instead of dancing in the streets, the people . . . were enraged."

Moley drew three lessons from the incident:

1. That once Federal money goes into an area, bureaucrats believe it must be followed by continuous grants thereafter;

2. That the New Frontier is in such a great hurry to spend money, its officials make no real examination of where funds are to go; and

3. That the Federal government weakens a local area by depriving it of a tax resource—such as the Trinity Dam—and then feels compelled to rush in thereafter with new money to keep it prosperous.

Concluded Moley: "In this case the money was neither needed nor wanted."

Weaverville, county seat of 3,000-square-mile Trinity County, has a population of 3,200, according to its Chamber of Commerce. Founded in 1850, it is nestled in northern California about 100 miles east of Eureka. The Oregon border is 90 miles to the north and San Francisco is some 200 miles to the south.

Lie Down and Be Depressed, Damn You!

From the Trinity Journal, Weaverville, California

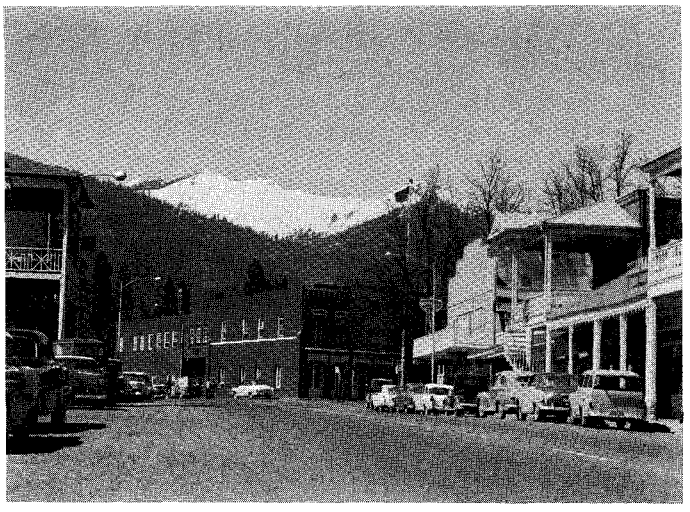
Last week this county's several representatives in Washington fell all over themselves trying to get the news to us first that we had been designated by John F. Kennedy as an economically depressed area. The *Journal* received three telegrams in as many hours from Congressman Johnson and from Senators Engle and Kuchel informing Trinity County that we were in dire economic distress. Each was apparently taking credit for personal intervention at the highest levels to qualify us for some kind of Federal help.

The Weaverville Chamber of Commerce met Monday of this week to ponder what all this meant. The Chamber heard a report that about three months ago two men from the Department of Commerce and State Department of Economic Development came to Trinity County to say that we could apply for help as a depressed area. This would qualify us for low-interest loans, technical assistance (whatever that means), urban renewal money, relief to our blighted industries, specialized training and other things. The state and Federal men, though, emphasized that Trinity County would have to apply for all these blessings.

But no one applied and we were still designated as a depressed area! It gives one the impression that for his own political reasons someone back East is pointing a scornful finger our way and saying "Lie down and be depressed, damn you!"

Meanwhile, back at the ranch, Andy Vegel, manager of the Trinity County Branch of Bank of America, says with understandable enthusiasm that bank deposits are at an all-time high. A fancy automatic machine the bank used during the Trinity Dam heyday (and sent away thereafter) had to be regained and put back into operation.

To add to the confusing suggestion that this is a depressed area is a little survey that the Weaverville Chamber has made about business opportunities. No fewer than 25 new businesses



The main street of Weaverville, California

are found to be wanting and yet very likely would be profitable, the Chamber concludes from its study. A new super market will open soon. A new garage opened recently. Throughout the county, in the last six months, several new subdivisions have been laid out, and more are planned. New businesses of many kinds, from a laundromat at Hayfork to a liquor store and bar at Lewiston, a new shopping center at Trinity Center, have been started this summer or will start soon.

But someone has concluded that all this portends nothing, that the county should come to the Feds, with hat in hand and pencils for sale.

Trinity County isn't enjoying the booms of Marin, San Mateo, Santa Clara and many other northern California counties that are becoming strip cities (thank goodness). At the same time, with timber, tourism and tally ho, we aren't likely to fold up like the dust bowl areas of the Thirties.

Big Brother is watching us, all right, but he's myopic.

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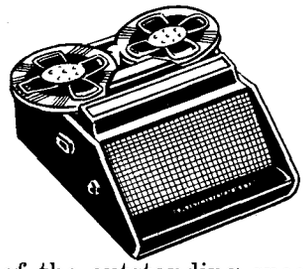

BRAINWASHING:

Why It Works on Americans

One of the outstanding speeches from the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference was presented by US Army Major William E. Mayer, a neuropsychiatrist for the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Mayer is a top-ranking expert in the field of Communist brainwashing techniques.

In 1953, as a civilian for Army Intelligence, Mayer worked extensively with the American soldiers who cooperated with their Communist captors during the Korean conflict. Probing the minds, experiences, the backgrounds and the motives of these men, he discovered, during his months of painstaking interview and research, the reasons why Americans were susceptible to brainwashing techniques. The fascinating—if frightening—story of this effort, the discovery of the "soft streak in America," and the reasoned conclusion that Americans can and must defend themselves against this insidious mental invasion, is a story which every American should hear.

The tape recording of this 30-minute Mayer speech can be had for $5.75. The 15-minute question period for $3. Both for $8.75.

Major Mayer

The complete package of all the tape recordings made of the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference is now ready. This package of Conference Highlights includes all speeches and the best parts of all question-and-answer sessions from the recent highly successful Conference held here in Washington, D. C.

One of the most important contributions you can make to the political activation of your community is to bring the recorded highlights of this important Conference to the attention of as many people as possible.

These recording presented at public and private meetings, used on local radio stations, and loaned to other groups for their presentation can spread the tremendous impact of this Conference among large numbers of people, and help to enlist their efforts and energies in the 1962 election campaigns.

The price of the entire package—speeches and question-and-answer sessions—including the cost of the tape, is $80. Individual speeches and question-and-answer sessions are $3 per 15-minute reel, $5.75 per half-hour reel, and $8.75 per 45-minute reel.

Enclosed is my check for $ _____ Bill me on delivery _____ ☐

Enter my order for the following:

Complete package of Conference Highlights $80 (save $28.25) ____ ☐

Please send me the tapes checked below _____ ☐

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Major William E. Mayer, U.S.A. Speech **Communist brainwashing techniques and how they play on the soft streak in America.**	**30 minutes**	**$5.75**	☐
Mayer Question and Answer	**15 minutes**	**$3**	☐
Admiral Ben Moreell, Keynote Address	15 minutes	$3	☐
Sen. John Tower (R.-Tex.) Speech	15 minutes	$3	☐
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Cong. William E. Miller (R.-N.Y.) Speech	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Miller Question and Answer	15 minutes	$3	☐
Cong. Bob Wilson (R.-Calif.) Speech	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Wilson Question and Answer	15 minutes	$3	☐
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Charles Boineau Speech GOP Member, South Carolina Legislature How a Republican won in South Carolina for the first time in a hundred years.	15 minutes	$3	☐
Cong. James E. Bromwell (R.-Iowa) Speech	15 minutes	$3	☐
Jack Cox, Speech, Question and Answer GOP Candidate, Governor of Texas	45 minutes	$8.75	☐
Cong. Durward G. Hall (R.-Mo.) Speech	15 minutes	$3	☐
Hall Question and Answer	15 minutes	$3	☐
Kenneth Kohler Speech GOP Member, Texas Legislature How his organization proved that the Tower election was not a political accident, and that it can be done again in the South.	15 minutes	$3	☐
Kohler and Boineau, Joint Question and Answer Session	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Fulton Lewis, Jr. Speech Calls for a housecleaning of the State Department, and the Foreign Service, based on recent debacles in both.	15 minutes	$3	☐
Lewis Question and Answer	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Stuart Paine Speech The story of the Special Poll Challengers in Louisville, and how they helped Conservatives win the recent election there.	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Paine Question and Answer	15 minutes	$3	☐
Cong. John J. Rhodes (R.-Ariz.) Speech	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Cong. Albert Quie (R.-Minn.) Speech	15 minutes	$3	☐
Quie and Bromwell Joint Question and Answer Session	30 minutes	$5.75	☐

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